

AMENDMENT**In the Claims**

Please cancel claims 4-10, 30-56, 59-65, 67-68, 70, 72-80, 82 and 83 and amend the remaining claims as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for identifying a subject at risk for the development of lung cancer comprising:
 - (a) obtaining a test sample from a subject;
 - (b) providing an RPL14 gene probe;
 - (c) contacting said probe with said test sample; and
 - (d) analyzing DNA from said test sample for loss of heterozygosity in RPL14,whereby loss of RPL14 heterozygosity indicates risk for the development of lung cancer.
2. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said test sample comprises a surgical or biopsy specimen, a paraffin embedded tissue, a frozen tissue imprint, a sputum, esophageal brush, a fine needle aspiration, a buccal smear or a bronchial lavage.
3. (Amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a GC20 gene probe and performing steps (c) and (d) with said GC20 gene probe.

19. (Amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising administering to said subject chemopreventive drugs, nutritional supplements, chemotherapeutic drugs or biological modifying response drugs.
21. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said probe is used to identify subjects who are suitable for novel investigational therapeutic approaches.
28. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said probe is used as a biomarker for the early detection of early neoplastic events or cancer.
29. (Amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a 10q22 DNA gene probe and performing steps (c) and (d) with said 10q22 gene probe.
57. (Amended) A method for predicting the progression or metastasis of non-small cell lung carcinoma and other carcinoma in a subject having said non-small cell lung carcinoma comprising:
- (a) obtaining a test sample from a subject;
 - (b) providing an RPL14 gene probe;
 - (c) contacting said probe with said test sample; and
 - (d) analyzing DNA from said test sample for loss of heterozygosity in RPL14,

wherein loss of RPL14 heterozygosity predicts progression or metastasis of said non-small cell lung carcinoma.

58. (Amended) The method of claim 57, further comprising providing a GC20 gene probe and performing steps (c) and (d) with said GC20 gene probe.
66. (Amended) The method of claim 57, further comprising providing a 10q22 DNA probe and performing steps (c) and (d) with said 10q22 gene probe.
69. (Amended) A method of predicting lung cancer relapse or development of a new primary lung cancer in a subject comprising determining loss of heterozygosity in the RPL14 gene in cells of bronchial tissue adjacent to tumor tissue from said subject, wherein loss of RPL14 heterozygosity in said adjacent tissue predicts lung cancer relapse or development of lung cancer.
71. (Amended) The method of claim 70, wherein said cancer is non-small cell lung carcinoma.
81. (Amended) The method of claim 69, further comprising providing a GC20 gene probe and determining loss of heterozygosity in the GC20 gene in cells of bronchial tissue adjacent to tumor tissue from said subject.
84. (Amended) The method of claim 69, further comprising providing a 10q22 DNA probe and determining loss of heterozygosity in the 10q22 region in cells of bronchial tissue adjacent to tumor tissue from said subject.

87. (Amended) A method of identifying an individual to be segregated from a high risk lung cancer environment comprising:

- (a) obtaining a test sample from a subject;
- (b) providing an RPL14 gene probe
- (c) contacting said probe with said test sample; and
- (d) analyzing DNA from said test sample for loss of heterozygosity in RPL14,

whereby loss of RPL14 heterozygosity identifies an individual who is highly susceptible to the development of lung cancer and who should not be exposed to a high risk environment.

88. (Amended) The method of claim 87, further comprising providing a 10q22, GC20 or PTEN/MMAC1 gene probe and performing steps (c) and (d) with said 10q22, GC20 or PTEN/MMAC1 gene probe.